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was, however, discovered; some human and animal bones, a stone artificially rounded, probably used to bruise corn, and a portion of the bone handle of a knife or dagger, were, however, found in the excavation, and, by Mr. Wandesforde's desire, are now deposited in our museum.

It is worthy of remark that although the sept of the Brennans is still numerous in the district, which they held as *mere Irish* down to 1636, yet, strange to say, the Irish language is totally disused in the district, and far less traditionary matter lingers amongst them than in any other part of our County with which I am acquainted—an observation which holds good, I believe, of most *recently planted* districts of Ireland; as, for instance, the Queen's County, where, in the most remote glens of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, not a word of the Irish language is spoken or understood.

Since the foregoing was in type, by the kindness of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, I have been enabled to print the following extract from the Pipe Rolls, preserved in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, which is highly interesting as affording an independent and undoubted testimony to the authenticity of the pedigree given at p. 234 *ante*, from the Book of Mc Firbis; and also enabling us to prove with certainty that *Auliffe*, son of *Melaghlin*, the grandfather of *Auliffe Oge*, was living in 1286, and therefore to infer that *Auliffe Oge*, in whom the pedigree terminates, lived till the commencement of the 14th century:—

“Anelef Mc Malaghelyn O'Brennan x<sup>li</sup>. de fine pro pace habenda, quas dominus Willielmus Cadel manucepit.” (*Compotus Com. de Katherlagh*, 1286 to 1289.)

## ANCIENT TRIBES AND TERRITORIES OF OSSORY.

### NO. II.

[COMMUNICATED BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, ESQ., LL.D.]

I transcribe from Peregrine O'Clery's manuscript copy of O'Heerin's topographical poem that portion which relates to ancient Ossory, extending from Slieve-Bloom to the sea; which, with the translation and notes annexed, may assist the members of the Kilkenny Archæological Society to investigate the ancient territories and tribes of that district.

O'Heerin died in 1420. Peregrine O'Clery's transcript of his poem is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Երբ ար Եարեա զա բրեւ թա,  
 Եր ար Լաօհաթե Լաթեան,  
 Եո Եան Եար-Եան զո Եոթե,  
 Եո Եաթ Լաւր Օրաթե.

Պա Եոլա-Բաթաթ Երթ Երեթ  
 Եթ Օրաթե ար Եո ար Ելթեթ,  
 Օ Ելաթա արա Եր ան զար,  
 Եաթա ա Եթ Եր զա Եաթե.

Արթաթ Եր Եարթ Երթա  
 Լաթաթ Եա Լաօ Լաթաթա,  
 Օ Եարեա Եո զի Պաթա,  
 Լե զի Եաթա ա Եաթաթ.

Պա Եարթա Եաթե ան Եարթ  
 Օ՞ Քոլլ Լաթաթ Եաթաթ  
 Օ՞Դաթաթ, Եա ան Եար,  
 Օ՞ Ք-Եաթ ար Ելլե զԵար.

Օ՞Եարեաթ Ե՞ար Եարա Երթա,  
 Օ՞Դոթաթա Երեթ Եոթաթ,  
 Տլաթ Լաթ ար Եո՞ Քի Եարթ  
 Դա զի ա Ե-Եարաթաթ.

<sup>1</sup> The Barrow, Եարեա, explained, Լա զա Եաթե, i.e., the dumb or silent river, in the Dinnsenchus.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient streams.* This clearly alludes to its tributaries, which frequently cause it to overflow its banks.

<sup>3</sup> *Heroes of Leinster.* Ossory is usually distinguished from Leinster. The people of Ossory are sometimes called *Fionn-Mhuimhneigh*, i.e., fair Munstermen. See note 44.

<sup>4</sup> *Of my heart*, i.e., "dear to me," a common Irish idiom.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Gillaphadraig*, now Fitzpatrick. Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, who believes himself to be the head of this race, and Felix Fitzpatrick, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who married Miss Colclough, are now (next after the illegitimate son of the late Earl) the most distinguished members, *clari homines*, of this family. But Malachy Fitzpatrick, who is clerk to Sir Matthew Barrington, says that he is of an older sept than either of these gentlemen; he cannot, however, show any proof of his descent. I believe that Felix Fitzpatrick can prove his descent from the old stock of Ossory, as well as his relationship to James Freney (See p. 246 *ante*) and Cardinal Wiseman.

<sup>6</sup> *Bregian fort*, i.e., Tara, a *tasteless* compliment to the king of Ossory, to indicate his regal grade.

<sup>7</sup> *From Bladhna out to the sea*, i.e., from Slieve-Bloom to the Meeting of the Three Waters, opposite Cheek-point, County of Waterford.

<sup>8</sup> *Brave is his battle over battles*, or brave his battalion above battalions.

<sup>9</sup> *Urries*, i.e., sub-chiefs. Shane O'Neill contended in England that all the chiefs of Ulster were Urrighs, or sub-chiefs, tributary to himself.

<sup>10</sup> *Chiefs, taoisigh*, i.e., leaders, or commanders of smaller clans.

<sup>11</sup> *Liathdrum*, another name of Tara, introduced here in very bad taste. It

Pass the Barrow<sup>1</sup> of ancient streams,<sup>2</sup>  
 After [describing] the heroes of Leinster<sup>3</sup>  
 To the tribe of the level land of my heart,<sup>4</sup>  
 To the beautiful host of Ossory.

Mac-Gillaphadraig<sup>5</sup> of the Bregian fort,<sup>6</sup>  
 The land of Ossory to him is due,  
 From Bladhma out to the sea,<sup>7</sup>  
 Brave is his battle above battles.<sup>8</sup>

Urries<sup>9</sup> and heavy chiefs<sup>10</sup>  
 I mention under this hero of Liathdruim,<sup>11</sup>  
 From the Barrow to the plain of Munster,<sup>12</sup>  
 To the king of Tara<sup>13</sup> it belongs to cement them.

The head chieftain of the fruitful cantred  
 Of the delightful Coill-Uachtarach<sup>14</sup>  
 Is O'Dubhshlaine,<sup>15</sup> hospitable the man,  
 From the mountain of most beauteous rivers.<sup>16</sup>

O'Cearbhaill<sup>17</sup> for whom the trees are ruddy,<sup>18</sup>  
 O'Donnchadha<sup>19</sup> of honest aspect  
 (Whose firm hosts possess the fruitful land),  
 Are two kings in the same direction.

would improve the context much to insert *Roighne*, the old name of Kells, in Ossory, in place of *Liathdruim*. Thus:—

Ṳṡṡṡṡ ṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡ  
 Labṡṡṡ ṡṡ ṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡ.

<sup>12</sup> *Plain of Munster*, i.e., Magh Femhin, in the south-east of the County of Tipperary.

<sup>13</sup> *King of Tara*. This means Mac-Gillaphadraig, and not O'Melaghlin, for which O'Heerin deserves some rough castigation. Originally, however, I believe that Ossory was specially under the protection of the king of Tara.

<sup>14</sup> *Coill-Uachtarach*, i.e., Upper Wood. The Ordnance Survey has erected this territory into a separate barony in the Queen's County.

<sup>15</sup> *O'Dubhshlaine*, i.e., O'Dulany, now Delany, a name still common in this territory. Dubh-Shlaine, i.e., the Black Man of the river Slaney, *nomen progenitoris*.

<sup>16</sup> *Beauteous rivers*. *Invers*, the term used by O'Heerin, is wrong, because the Nore and Barrow, which rise in this mountain, have their *invers*, or mouths elsewhere. He should have said "*in which the lovely sister rivers have their fountains or sources*;" but we must allow him his own terms. He evidently puts *invers* for rivers by bardic license.

<sup>17</sup> *O'Cearbhaill*, i.e., O'Carroll; but different from O'Carroll of the race of Oilíoll Olum, seated in Ely-O'Carroll, at the Munster side of Slieve-Bloom, now a part of the King's County.

<sup>18</sup> *Trees are ruddy*, i.e., with fruit. Such was O'Carroll's righteous rule that God blessed the fruit trees on his account. This tract is included in the barony of Gowran.

<sup>19</sup> *O'Donnchadha*, now Dunphy. It is anglicised like Murphy, from

Լալոն յե Բարձա աղ Բրաւը Եօրաթ,  
 Բլ յա Երիճե առ ԿալօԲալլ,  
 Բար ծա ճօրէօճա ծր Պօլշ Պալ  
 Օ'Դոնքհաճա շլօղ ՇաԲրալոն.

Օ Կլլ Կալողլշ յա Յ-Կլօճ յ-աօլ  
 Կօ ՏլաԲ Յ-Կալէ Եղ ճիւլ Բէլ-ճաօղ  
 Կլաղ Սլ ԿեարԲալլ, ծ'աղ յղ յալլ,  
 Ելլ Եղ ճաղ ճաղլշալլ ճօճլալշ.

Կ-Սլ-Դաճ ՕրրալԵ Եղ Բալղ ճե,  
 ԲլոնճԵլալ Բալլղղշ յա Բեղլե,  
 Ոլ Բաճալա Բաճ Եղ ճալլ,  
 Բար Ե Բալաղա Օ'Բրաղաղ.

Պաճ Բրաղղ Եղ Բարաղղղ յղղլ,  
 Պա յա Կաղղալ Կաղղղղղ,  
 Ելլ շլաղ Բա ճօլ ճաղղ Ե Կա,  
 Օ'Բլօլճե Եղ Պալշ Բաղ Տեճղա.

Ե Պալշ Լաճա յա Լաղշ ճե,  
 Օ'Բաղաղ, Բարձա Եղ Բղե,  
 Պօղ Եղ ճաճալ ճր ճլ ճալլ,  
 Պօ Լղղ Բաճա Օ'Բաղաղ.

Օ'Պոնքհաճա. The head of this family founded Jerpoint Abbey in 1180. I knew an old man of this sept, who lived near Gaulskill. He was always called Shane O'Donoghue; but his son is now called Dunphy. The latter form of the name is considered *genteel* in Ossory, but plebeian in Kerry, where O'Donoghue is considered noble. Such is the whim of custom!

<sup>20</sup> *Magh Mail*, i.e., the plain of Mal. This was the name of O'Dunphy's territory situate in that part of the barony of Gowran lying along the Barrow. After the English invasion the O'Dunphys removed to Clandonagh, now a part of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.

<sup>21</sup> *Gabhán*, now Gowran. O'Dunphy lived at Gowran till driven from thence by the English. The O'Caellys, or Kellys, afterwards had some property here.

<sup>22</sup> *Cill-Chainnigh*, i.e., St. Canice's church, now Kilkenny. Ledwich says that this name signifies "wooded head near the river" (*Antiq.* 2nd ed. pp. 6, 382); but Ussher gives the true derivation (*Primord.* p. 957). See also *Lanigan*, Vol. II., p. 202.

<sup>23</sup> *Sliabh g-Caithle*. This was the name of a mountain, or rather mountainous grounds, on the confines of the territories of O'Carroll and O'Dunphy, in the barony of Gowran; but no trace of the *name* (which would be anglicised Slieve-Gahill, or Slie-Cahill) is now to be found.

<sup>24</sup> *The sea is smooth*, i.e., whenever he goes to sea he lays the storms. The Irish chiefs had nearly the same influence over the elements as the Irish saints, though both were of the *genus irritable*, according to Giraldus.

<sup>25</sup> *Ui-Duach*, now Idough. This territory, which was otherwise called *the cantred of the Comar*, from *Comar* (now Castlecomer, the chief residence of its chieftains), comprised the whole of the present barony of Fassadineen, and a considerable part of that of Galmoy.

Near the Barrow of fruitful border,  
 The king of the district, ye have heard,  
 Is the man, who is elected over Magh Mail,<sup>20</sup>  
 The fine O'Donnchadha of Gabhran.<sup>21</sup>

From Cill-Chainnigh<sup>22</sup> of the lime-stones,  
 To Sliabh g-Caithle<sup>23</sup> of beauteous slope  
 Is the plain of O'Cearbhail for whom the sea is smooth,<sup>24</sup>  
 Land of the green rich grassy carpet.

Ui-Duach<sup>25</sup> of Ossory of the warm soil,  
 The fair, wide plain of the *Fevir*,<sup>26</sup>  
 Not easily passable is the wood of the plain,  
 Its protecting chieftain is O'Broenain.<sup>27</sup>

Mac Broein<sup>28</sup> of the *fast* land  
 Over the Clanns I commemorate,  
 A fine district of beauteous nuts ;  
 O'Broithe<sup>29</sup> over free Magh Sedna.<sup>30</sup>

In Magh-lacha<sup>31</sup> of the warm hill-slopes,  
 Is O'Faelain<sup>32</sup> of manly tribe,  
 Extensive is the district due to them  
 Which the O'Faelains have peopled.

<sup>20</sup> *Plain of the Fevir*, i.e. of the river Nore, which flowed through the ancient Ui-Duach. This line is valuable.

<sup>21</sup> *O'Broenain*, now Brennan. The head of this family is unknown. Some of them are Quakers at Mountmellick, Queen's County! Dr. Brennan of Dublin, commonly known as "*the Wrestling Doctor*," was believed to be the head of the race in the beginning of this century. He was a poet of no ordinary sarcasm. He left a son, who recovered his property, which was involved in law.

<sup>22</sup> *Mac Broein*, now Breen. The situation of the Clanns is not determined ; perhaps the barony of Knocktopher may be the district alluded to. A branch of this family settled in the County of Wexford.

<sup>23</sup> *O'Broithe*, now Brophy,—there are several of this name in the County of Kilkenny.

<sup>30</sup> *Magh Sedna*, so named from Sedna, the progenitor of the O'Brophys, was comprised in the present barony of Galmoy, in the County of Kilkenny, but nothing has yet been discovered to fix the boundary between it and Ui-Duach. Sometime after the English invasion, O'Broithe was driven out of Magh-Sedna, and he settled under the protection of Mac-Gillaphadraig in Upper Ossory, at a place called from him *Baile-Ui-Bhroithe*, now anglicised Ballybrophy, situated not far from Borris-in-Ossory.

<sup>31</sup> *Magh-lacha*. The plains of Magh-lacha and Magh-Roighne are comprised in the present barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny. According to Colgan (*Trias Thaum.* p. 625), Magh-lacha contains the parish church of Cill-Bhrighde major, and the chapel of Cill-Bhrighde, and according to the Festilogium of Ængus the Culdee, Magh Roighne contains the church of Cill-Fhinche, now Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny.

<sup>32</sup> *O'Faelain*, now Whelan and Phelan, a name still common all over the

Օր Պալէ Արիւ, բլօրիւսամ Կօ րԵ,  
Օ' ԿալիԴԵԱՊԱԼՅ ԿԼԱՐ ԿՈԼԼԵ  
ԿԵԱՊՊ ԶԱՇ ԿՈՐՊԵ ԱՊ ԲԻՊՊ ԲՕՐԱԻԾ,  
Ե Զ-ԿԻՊՊ ԿՈԼԼԵ Օ' Զ-ԿԱՇՕՐԱԼՅ.

ԲԱԼԻ Օ' ԶԼՈՐԱՐԻՆ, ԶԵՇ ԽԻՐ  
ԿՐՈՇԿԱ ԵՃ ԾՈ ԵՐԺԿ ԽԻԼԻՐ,  
ԲԵԱՐԱՊՊ ՄԻՊ ԻՊ ԿՀԱԼԼԱՐԻՆ ԿՀԱՐԻՆ,  
ԿԻՐ ԶԱՊ ԿԱԼԼԱՐԻՆ ԾՈ ԵԱԿՀԱՐԻՐ.

ԱԵ ԲԵԱՐՐԻՇՈՆ ԱՊ ԵՐԱՐԵ ԵՐԻԾ—  
ՐԵ ՊԱ ԵՐԺԿԵ Օ' ԿԱՈԼԼԱՐԻԾԵ,  
ԿԼԱՐ ՊԱ ԲԵԱԾՈՆԱ ԴՐ ԿՐՈՊ ԾՈ ԵՐԼ,  
ԱՊ ԲՕՐՊ ՕՐ ԲԵԱՐԵԱ ԵՐԱՐՈՐՊ-ԶԻԼ.

ՐԵ Օ-Պ-ԵՐԻՐ ԲԱ Պ-ԵԱՇՐԱԾ ԲԵԱՊԶ,  
Օ' ԵՐԱԾԱՐԻՆ, ԵԼԵ ԾԻԼԵԱՊՊ,  
ԿՐԺՈՇ ԶԱՐՊԻԵԱՇ Օ'Պ ԿՐՈՊ ԿԱԼԵ,  
ՊԱՐ ԲՕՐՊ ՄԱԼԶԻԵԱՇ ՊՀԱՐՊՊԱԼՅԵ.

County of Kilkenny. The O'Faelains of this race are to be distinguished from those of the Desi-Mumhan, in the present County of Waterford.

<sup>33</sup> *Magh-Airbh*, i.e., the plain of Arbh (a man's name), a territory comprised in the present barony of Cranagh, in the County of Kilkenny. See *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill* (published by the Irish Archaeological Society), p. 39.

<sup>34</sup> *O'Caibhdeanaigh*, now Gaffney, and sometimes Kavanagh.

<sup>35</sup> *Coill-O'g-Cathosaigh*, i.e., Wood of the O'Caseys, was a large wood in the plain of Magh-Airbh, but no trace of the name is now preserved. It would be anglicised Kill-o-Casey.

<sup>36</sup> *O'Gloiairn*. There are some traces of this name at present in the name O'Glorin; Clorin, Claran, or Clerrin may also represent it. It is to be found in the King's County, but I do not remember it in Kilkenny.\*

<sup>37</sup> *Callann*, now the King's River. There are two other rivers of this name in Ireland, one in the County of Kerry, in Munster, called Callainn-Glinne-Ua-Ruachtain, and the other in the County of Armagh, in Ulster. The present "Liberties of Callan" formed a portion of the sweet cantred of O'Gloiairn lying on both sides of the Callann.

<sup>38</sup> *Ui-Bearrchon*, now Ibercon. It is to be remarked that O'Heerin makes this comprise the three old baronies of Ida, Igrine and Ibercon, while at present Ida sinks the other two names. Of the three old baronies now comprised in Ida, that called Igrine contained Tory-hill (Sliabh-Igrine), Gaulskill, Gaulstown, &c. Ida contained the central portion of the same barony, and Ibercon contained Ross-Ibercon and the northern part. A family of the name of O'Dea,† or O'Day, was highly respectable in Ida down to the time of Cromwell. The head of this family was locally called ԱՊ ԿԻՐԻՔ ԾԵԱՅԱՇ, i.e., the Knight O'Dea, and the ruins of his house were to be seen about thirty years ago near the meres of the townlands of Scartnamoe and Carriganurra, in the parish of Kilcolumb, barony of Ida, and County of Kilkenny. See Ordnance map and "*Names of the Gentlemen inhabiting the County of Kilkenny with the Value of their Lands*," in the Carew collection of MSS., at Lambeth Palace, No. 611, p. 87. It should be here remarked, that according to local tradition the

\* The name, Glory, is found in the City of Kilkenny.—Eps.

† The Ui-Dea EAST and WEST, were under the special patronage of St. Moling. The eastern Ui-Dea were seated in the deanery of Oday, barony of Gorey, County of Wexford.

Over Magh-Airbh,<sup>33</sup> I now mention,  
Is O'Caibhdeanaigh<sup>34</sup> of the woody plain,  
Head of every meeting is the steady chief  
At the head of Coill-O'g-Cathosaigh.<sup>35</sup>

O'Gloiairn,<sup>36</sup> the fruitful branch has got  
A cantred of a sweet country,  
The smooth land along the beauteous Callann,<sup>37</sup>  
A land without a particle of blemish.

Ui-Bearrchon<sup>38</sup> of the yellow mantle—  
King of that territory is O'Caelluidhe,<sup>39</sup>  
Plain of a tribe, who return heavily,<sup>40</sup>  
The land over the bright-flowing Barrow.

King of Ui-Eirc<sup>41</sup> of slender steeds,  
Is O'Bruadair<sup>42</sup> scion of the flood, the Suir,  
A sandy territory of heavy floods,  
Like the champaign land of Maenmhagh.<sup>43</sup>

heads of several families under the Earls of Ormonde, were knights, like the Knights of Glyn and Kerry, under the Earl of Desmond. Of these the most conspicuous in this barony were Gaul-Bourke, O'Dea, Denn and Freney, and in Galmoy, Archdeacon or Mac Odo. The last head of the Archdeacons was always locally called *Sir*.

<sup>39</sup> *O'Caelluidhe*, now always, but incorrectly, Kelly.\* I knew John, son of Kieran O'Caelluidhe, and his sons Thomas and John, who lived at Rochestown on the Barrow. They were very honest, decent farmers, but never heard that their ancestors were chiefs of Ibercon! The late Rev. Mr. Brennan, a native of the City of Waterford, a Roman Catholic priest of very refined learning and eloquence, was the grandson of Kieran O'Caelluidhe above referred to. They had a particular veneration for St. Kieran of Ossory. According to an Irish poem attributed to O'Dugan, O'Caelluidhe was sometimes chief of all Ossory from Slieve-Bloom to the sea; but this family sank into insignificance after the English conquest; only one small family seated near Gowran having retained any kind of hereditary estate.

<sup>40</sup> *Return heavily*, i.e., loaded with spoils from the territories of their enemies! I wish the meaning were "plain of a tribe whose sown crops give heavy returns."

<sup>41</sup> *Ui-Eirc*, i.e., *nepotes Erci*, now the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the County of Kilkenny, washed by the river Suir, which divides it from the County of Waterford. This sandy territory is the richest part of the County. The inhabitants were till recently wealthy and well-fed, and were called *Dur-nauns*, or churls, by the Munstermen. This epithet, or soubriquet, is said to have been originally bestowed by St. Patrick, on account of the cold reception he got from St. Kieran, at Rathkieran in this barony.

<sup>42</sup> *O'Bruadair*, now Broder, Brothers and Broderick. This name still exists, but there is scarcely one respectable man of the name now in Iverk, nor is there one in the barony who ever heard that O'Bruadair was the ancient Milesian chieftain.

<sup>43</sup> *Maenmhagh*, to which Iverk is here compared, was the ancient name of a

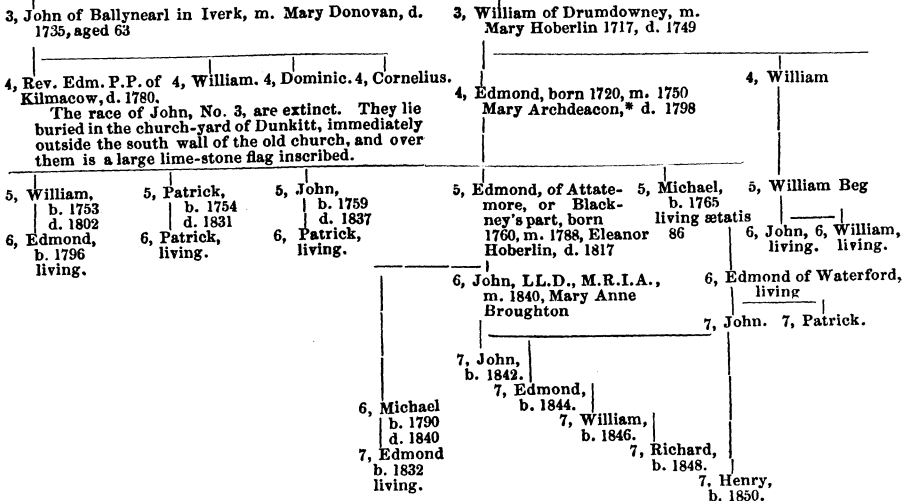
\* The names O'Ceallaigh, O'Caelluidhe, O'Ceile, O'Cadhla and O'Caela, are often confounded: O'Ceallaigh is properly Kelly; O'Caela is now Kyley; O'Ceile, Kealy; and O'Cadhla, Keely. Such are the whims of custom!



Ար քօր Օրդաիճե աղ քարոյ ճաօր,  
 Ար 3-cuma ճօրոյնե Կաթաօրի,

level district around Loughrea, in the present County of Galway, much celebrated by the Irish poets for its fertility; but I would venture to state, that Iverk is not honoured by being likened unto it, for O'Brudair's sandy territory is far more beautiful and more fertile than the Firbolgian and Lallyan territory of Maenmhagh; but Iverk had no poets to celebrate its amenities. The only persons distinguished, *locally*, for learning who were natives of this barony at present known to tradition, were Edmond (son of John, son of Cornelius) O'Donovan, P.P. of Kilmacow, who died in 1780, the Rev. Francis Donovan, of Kilmacow, a Franciscan friar, and Mr. James Scurry, of Knockhouse, a good Irish scholar. Michael Donovan, Esq., M.R.I.A., now of 11, Clare-street, Dublin, the celebrated chemist, was born at Kilmacow, in this barony about the year 1788. He is the son of John, son of Michael, son of Michael Donovan, of Kilmacow; and it will not be attributed to Clan-feeling on my part to express the opinion that he is the profoundest philosopher that the Milesian Irish race has yet produced, and that though he has not succeeded in a worldly or lucrative point of view, he is infinitely superior in originality, profundity, and research, to those on whom favours have been showered by the state. I am exceedingly sorry to have to record that I have not the honour of being his relative, or even of being of the same sept of the race of Heber. The Rev. Francis Donovan was of his sept, i.e., Calry of Cashel, but the Rev. Edmond O'Donovan was of mine, i.e., Uí-Cairbre Aeva. The latter and I stand related thus:—

- 1, Edmond O'Donovan, of Gaulstown, and Bawnlahan, near Castletownshend, in the County of Cork, killed at Ballinveega, March 18th, 1643, m. Catherine, d. of William Gaul Bourke of Gaulstown, County of Kilkenny  
 2, Cornelius of Ballymountain, m. Rose Kavanagh of Ballyleagh, County of Carlow



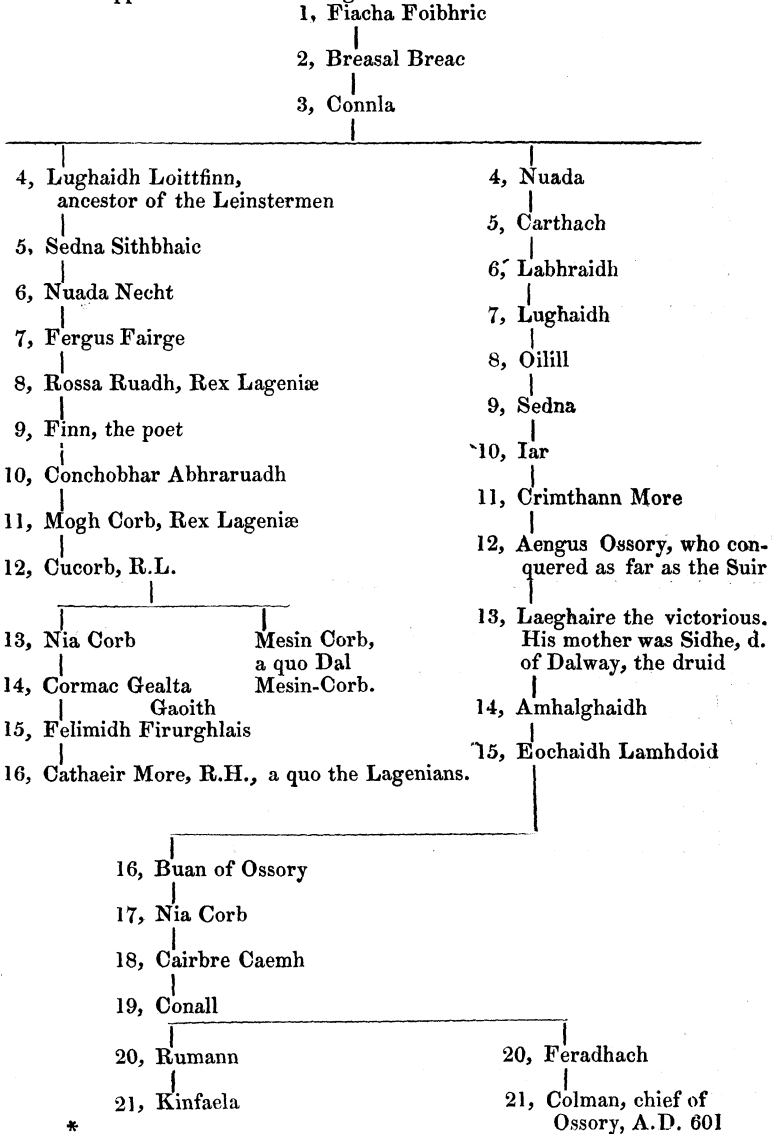
<sup>44</sup> *Clanns of Cathaeir*, i.e., the families descended from Cathaeir More, king of Leinster and Monarch of Ireland in the 2nd century. These were O'Conor Faly, O'Toole, O'Byrne, Mac Murrough (now Kavanagh), O'Dunne, O'Brennan, O'Rian, O'Dempsey, and various other families. See the Will attributed to this Monarch, printed in the *Book of Rights* (published by the Celtic Society),

\* Mary Archdeacon, my grandmother, was the daughter of John, son of Patrick, son of Pierce Archdeacon, alias Mac Odo, of Erck, in the County of Kilkenny. See Annals of the Four Masters, Ed. J. O'D., A.D. 1544, p. 1488, A.D. 1600, p. 2159, and Appendix, p. 2482.

After visiting Ossory of beauteous land,  
After enumerating the Clanns of Cathaeir,<sup>44</sup>

where the Editor, by an oversight, forgot to observe that it was written in imitation of the will of the patriarch Jacob in the Old Testament (*Genesis*, c. 49.)

The Ossorians are not of the race of Cathaeir More, but descended from Connla son of Breasal Breac, son of Fiacha Foibhric, from whom Cathaeir More was the 16th in descent. The relationship of the Lagenians and Ossorians will appear from the following table:—



Ἐῤῥῶλλ ἡὰς ἰονῖῃᾶδ ᾠ Σῖῥῖῃ ῥῖῃ,  
 Σῖῥῖῃ ᾠ ῥῖῃῃ-ῤῥῖῥῖ ῥῖῃ ῤῥῖῃῃ.

22, Scanlan More, i.e., the Great

23, Laighne Failidh, i.e., the Gay

24, Bieḡe Caech, i.e., the Blind, or one-eyed

25, Colman More

26, Ronan Righfhlaith, or Regal Chieftain

27, Crunnmhael

28, Faelan, or Phelan

29, Cucerca

30, Anmchadh, or Animosus

31, Amhalgaidh, or Awley

32, Ferghal, or Farrell

33, Dunghal, or Dungal

34, Cearbhall, or Carroll

35, Ceallach, or Kellagh

36, Donnchadh, or Donough

37, Gillaphadraig, slain by Donovan, son of Ivor or Ifars, king of the Danes of Waterford, A.D. 995

38, Donnchadh, R. Lageniæ, obiit, A.D. 1039, ancestor of O'Dunphy

39, Domhnall, founder of Jerpoint Abbey

40, Gillaphadraig

41, Scanlan

42, Domhnall Clannach\*, i.e., of the Clanns or tribes

43, Domhnall of Magh-Laeighse, i.e., of the Plain of Leix

44, Geffry Bacach, i.e., the Lamè

45, Geffry Finn

46, Domhnall

47, Domhnall Dubh

22, Scanlan,

the friend

of St. Columbkille.

\* "Donnate Clonaghe Mac Gilpatricke was a peerless warrior in Anno 1219."—*Campion*.

Pass we (nor wonder at it) to the Suir  
Westwards to the fair rich plain of Feinbhin.

- 47, Finghin, or Florence
- 48, Finghin
- 49, John
- 50, Brian *na luiirich* (loricarum)
- 51, Sen-Brian Finghim.
- 52, Brian Oge
- 53, Finghim
- 54, Tadhg
- 55, Brian
- 56, Brian
- 57, Brian, living in 1666.
- 54, John
- 55, Finghim, or Florence
- 56, Col. John Fitzpatrick,  
living A.D. 1666.

O'Dugan, who mentions *only* the great families of Ossory, sets down the Clann-Cearbhaill, the Clann-Donnachadha and Mac Gillaphadraig, as the kings in their turn; and the Ui-Bruadair, Mac Breens, and the Ui-Broenain, as three families of Munster, inhabiting, the one Uibh-Eirc, the second the *Clanna*, and the third the *Comer*, i.e. Castlecomer, the head residence of Ui-Duach. It is highly probable that the *Clanna* or Clanns, were seated in the barony of Knocktopher, and that they were supplanted by the Breathnachs or Walses.

A great number of Cromwellian families were settled in the County of Kilkenny, who got considerable estates, forfeited by those Anglo-Irish families who opposed the peace of Ormonde, and had fought against him at Ballinvegga, 18th March, 1643. The Archaeological Society of Kilkenny ought to investigate the exact amount of forfeiture in Cromwell's time, and the restorations under the Act of Settlement and Explanation. The families of Bishopp, Dyas, Snowe, Caroline, Furnish, Oberlin, &c., were settled in the barony of Ida in Cromwell's time; and it is curious to observe, that nearly all these families, are now either extinct, or reduced to plebeianism. My great-grandfather William, who was proud almost to madness of his maternal descent from the Kavanaghs and from Sir William De Burgo of Ballydooley, was in the habit of telling old Robert Snowe of Snowhill, that he (Robert Snowe) was descended from a weaver, who came over with Cromwell and his pick-pockets; and Snowe, who was a very sensible man, was wont to reply that all bloods were equally red and *equally old*; and that it would be found that all bloods were good or bad according to the kind of food the possessor used. To this William was wont to reply that the families settled by Cromwell in Ida had never any food but what they either stole or earned by mean trades. These feelings of ancient pride and family distinction, which certainly have retarded the progress of civilization, existed to a late period in the County of Kilkenny, but the late famine has nearly obliterated them. The ancient Irish were the first stream of population from Asia, and they retain the traces of primitive shepherd rudeness, and patriarchal feelings.